

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, December 6.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 70. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.84375c; Per Ton, \$76.875.
88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 1 1-2d.; Per Ton, \$78.20.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

Large Volume of Many Articles--Governor
Carter Discusses Territorial Affairs--Jap-
anese Children in Hawaii's Schools.

Advance sheets of the "Report of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior" for 1906 have been received by the Advertiser from Washington.

It makes a volume of 122 pages. Governor Carter's own remarks, general and special, occupy nineteen pages at the beginning. Besides discussing the reports of others appended, the Governor gives trade statistics, figures of electoral registration, statements of progress in wealth, a resume of the sea fisheries question and so forth, concluding with suggestions on needed legislation.

For the rest the volume is taken up with reports of officials, Federal as well as Territorial, and articles by special writers. Of such this is the list: "Agricultural Experiment Work," by Jared G. Smith; "Federal Quarantine Problems," by L. E. Cofer; "Improvement of Harbors," by Lieut. J. R. Slatery; "Shipping at Honolulu," by Norman Watkins; "Post-offices," by Joseph G. Pratt; "Immigration Business," by Raymond C. Brown; "Internal Revenue," by Roy H. Chamberlain; "United States District Attorney," by R. W. Breckons; "The Federal Court," by Hon. Sanford B. Dole; "Federal Climatological Service," by Wm. B. Stockman; "Hawaii's Transportation Facilities," by H. P. Wood; "Oahu Railway and Land Company," by Walter F. Dillingham; "Irrigation on Hawaii," by J. T. McCrosson; "Electric Installation in the Territory of Hawaii," by A. Gartley; "Agriculture and Forestry," by Daniel Logan; "Descriptions of the Counties," "Department of Public Instruction," by W. H. Babbitt; "Survey Department," by Walter E. Wall; "Public Lands and Their Administration," by James W. Pratt; "International Health Work of Hawaii," by L. E. Pinkham; "Forest Reserves," by Ralph S. Hosmer; "Department of Public Works," by C. S. Holloway; "Finances," by A. J. Campbell; "The Attorney General's Department," by E. C. Peters; "High Sheriff's Bureau," by William Henry; "Archives of Hawaii," by R. C. Lydecker; Appendix—Territorial Register and Directory, 1906.

To accompany the descriptions of counties there will be handsome maps, prepared specially for this report, which have not come with the advance sheets. They will show the different classes of lands by distinguishing tints and have schoolhouses, postoffices, roads, etc., indicated.

An interesting feature of the printed work is the "reformed spelling," in which everything now emanating from the Government Printing Office, Washington, has by Presidential edict to be executed. "Discuss" strikes the eye upon the second page of the Governor's remarks.

THE GOVERNOR'S UTTERANCES.

Under the head of "General Subjects" Governor Carter starts his report with a discussion of the educational status. "Among the most important problems in Hawaii is that of education," he begins and then states that Mr. Babbitt's article "indicates two pressing needs of the public schools, namely, increased accommodations for pupils and better pay for teachers. At the end of the fiscal year there was an attendance of more than 16,000 in the public schools and of more than 5000 in the private schools (including the kindergartens). Notwithstanding the great relief afforded by the private schools to the situation, there is still much congestion in the crowded districts, and there are frequent calls for schools in the newer settlements not yet supplied with accommodations."

Prefacing the following table of public school buildings, the Governor says: "Under the head of values the figures are derived from contract prices with regard to recently erected structures and from estimated present valuations in the case of older buildings. There are five schools in Honolulu having structures of an average value of \$35,579 each, all but one of them being modern edifices of fireproof materials."

County	Schools	Rooms	Average Rooms	Value of buildings
Hawaii	60	144	2.4	\$142,440
Mau	42	72	1.714	141,994
Oahu	33	179	5.424	294,105
Kauai	17	53	3.117	54,612
Total	152	448	3.163	\$633,151

"These figures would show an average of 106 pupils to a school and of 26 to a room. The most costly building on Oahu is that of the Normal School, valued at \$48,781, the next being that of the Royal School, a splendid structure of 21 rooms, valued at \$42,515. On Hawaii, the Hilo Union School has the highest valued building, at \$12,100, but a handsome structure for the newly-established Hilo High School is under construction. Maui has Lahaina, with buildings valued at \$41,959, with buildings valued second in new buildings, worth \$24,845. Kauai's best group is at Lihue, the county town, schoolhouse and cottages being valued at \$185. Tho without many pretentious buildings, Kauai has more adequate accommodations, for the number of children, than any other County.

"Much satisfaction should be taken from the superintendent's statement about the interest that is being taken by teachers and pupils in the beautifying of school grounds. It is a matter of gratification, too, that manual training steadily advances. Mr. Babbitt

touches upon a matter that has been much discussed of late years when he declares that "the need of an agricultural and industrial college is becoming more and more apparent."

JAPANESE CHILDREN.

In view of the international trouble that has just sprung from a clear sky, relative to the exclusion of Japanese children from "white" schools in San Francisco, and of the stern attitude President Roosevelt has assumed against the action of the San Francisco school authorities, the following expression of opinion from Governor Carter on Japanese children in Hawaiian schools has particular interest. It was written more than a month before the San Francisco incident arose, no doubt with reference to some local murmuring a year or two ago about the crowding of Japanese children into our public schools. The Governor says:

"Mr. Babbitt lays stress upon the fact that there have been decreases in the school attendance of children of pure Hawaiian and American blood—more than 58 per cent of the former and more than 40 per cent of the latter—while the attendance of Japanese children has increased more than 58 per cent. Possibly the decreases may be partly accounted for by the necessity of dispensing with truant officers, because of lack of funds. As to American children, no doubt the diminished attendance is considerably due to the departure of many American families upon the ending of a period of great building activity. There is nothing to deplore in the increase of Japanese children. The Japanese are here probably in large proportion to remain. Their natural increase has been very great, and, as eight years have elapsed since annexation, a large number of the Japanese children now crowding into our schools have been born under the American flag. When these reach maturity they will have the right of claiming American citizenship. It is therefore most important that they should have full opportunity of becoming equipped with the knowledge and habits of thought requisite to good American citizenship. Apart from that consideration it must be conceded that it is the inalienable privilege of every child under protection of the flag to enjoy the benefits of that public school system which is one of the chief glories of the American Commonwealth and which, moreover, Hawaii took as an ideal long before admission and continues, as a part of the Union, with best endeavors to maintain."

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The Governor gives credit to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor for complete trade statistics of the Territory, covering the year ending June 30, 1906. These have already appeared in the Advertiser. This comparative state-

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WAIKIKI REGATTA

Promotion Committee Is
Enlisted in the
Scheme.

Secretary Jack Atkinson was present at the meeting of the Promotion Committee yesterday afternoon, enlisting the cooperation of the committee in the proposed New Year's Day regatta at Waikiki. The Secretary addressed the meeting on the matter, pointing out that a very successful day's sports could be had at a very small cost.

The idea of the Secretary is to have the events limited to Hawaiian aquatic sports, canoe racing, surf riding and surf steering contests between canoes. Such an affair, said Mr. Atkinson, would be a pleasing novelty and would be almost certain of success. The residents along the Waikiki beach and a number of others have already promised to give substantial support to the movement and the hotels at Waikiki had also promised to go down liberally on a subscription list to raise funds for the purchase of prizes and the payment of expenses. It was expected that the Inter-Island Steamship Company would help by giving free passage to the canoe crews from the other islands, as they had done before.

In conclusion, Mr. Atkinson said he hopes the committee would approve of the plan and cooperate in carrying it through. The affair might also be made an annual one and would help in attracting tourists to Hawaii.

This proposal was heartily received by the committee, of which the full membership was present, and a committee consisting of J. F. Morgan and F. L. Waldron was named to push the matter. The only objection advanced was that there possibly might not be time to arrange all the details by January 1.

Mr. Chase, representing the Western Tours Magazine, of which Mrs. Weathered is the editor and publisher, addressed the committee regarding the January number of that publication, which is to be devoted solely to Hawaii. He made a proposition to the committee to purchase a number of copies of this issue for distribution throughout the mainland. The matter was referred to the secretary, H. P. Wood.

A. Gartley asked the committee to relieve him of the chairmanship of the Floral Parade Committee, as he will be out of town during much of the next two months. He also suggested that the Honolulu Automobile Club should be asked to cooperate with the Promotion Committee in arranging for the parade.

This suggestion was approved of and the matter of naming a successor to Mr. Gartley was held over for another meeting.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The regular monthly report of the secretary was presented, as follows:

It gives me pleasure to report that our work throughout the Northwest is apparently proving effective. Where we received one letter of inquiry from that section six months ago we now get ten, and I have no hesitation in saying that we will have a larger number of people from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia spending the next few months in the Islands than we have ever had before. In proof of this statement I may cite the fact that we now have in the city some fifteen residents of the city of Portland who propose spending the winter in Honolulu. Mr. Wm. Stitt, formerly representing the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company in Sydney, will soon pass through Honolulu on his way to Vancouver with new plans for advertising Hawaii and Australia which he hopes to have the Canadian Pacific Railway adopt and push and which Mr. Stitt believes will aid materially in turning travel this way.

By the last mail word came from Mr. Tom Richardson of the Portland Commercial Club, stating that interest in the proposed excursion to Hawaii seemed to be increasing constantly but as yet they had not been able to make any definite arrangement for a steamer.

The special Los Angeles, San Pedro-Honolulu excursion committee is also working diligently but does not expect to accomplish anything definite until after their municipal election which comes off this month sometime.

In order to keep up the interest throughout Southern California we have been sending out hundreds of marked copies of our local papers. Our mail by the Alameda, sailing yesterday, was an unusually heavy one, and included among other matter a number of our maps entitled "The Crossroads of the Pacific," which are going where they will be used to our advantage in advertising Hawaii.

The arguments advanced by Mr. C. R. Buckland advocating the holding of a Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress at

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HAWAIIAN RAILROADS

Their Status Under the
Federal Rate
Law.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25.—The status of railroads in the Hawaiian Islands has been informally but officially defined in several interesting particulars during the past week by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This followed a hearing before Commissioners Knapp, Clements and Harlan a few days ago, at which Mr. Sidney Ballou, attorney for the Oahu Railroad and Land Company, appeared. He was accompanied by Mr. L. A. Thurston and Mr. F. M. Hatch. The three commissioners were all of the opinion that the railroads of Hawaii are subject to the railroad rate regulation law, as it is an organized Territory of the United States. Mr. Ballou fully acquiesced in that view. It is understood that the owners of the Oahu road have been of the same opinion.

The commission held also that the Oahu road should file all its tariffs, both general and special, with the Interstate Commerce Commission and post the same at the several stations along its line, just as railroads on the mainland are doing. The tariffs accordingly have been filed with the commission, Mr. Ballou having brought them with him from Honolulu.

Chairman Knapp, during a talk with the Advertiser's Washington correspondent yesterday, indicated fully what the attitude of the commission will be with reference to questions arising with the Oahu road. It seems that the directors of the road have had doubts about matters of tariffs. As is pretty well understood among Hawaiian shippers, the road has contracts with numerous plantations by which sugar and merchandise are shipped at special rates, differing in some cases from the general public rates. These contracts in many instances were made before annexation and for long terms of years. Most of the contracts have a considerable time yet to run. Some of them were on a sliding scale. A certain rate was to be charged for the first ten years, a lower rate for the next ten years and so on.

Mr. Ballou explained these contracts to the commission, and Chairman Knapp said yesterday that he and others with him from Hawaii had made an excellent impression, convincing him and the other two commissioners present that the railroad was acting in a spirit of fairness. While some of these contract rates, which cover about 88 per cent, of the traffic of the railroad, are somewhat lower than is charged to other shippers, it was shown that the difference was very small; also that the plantations load and unload the freight at their end of the line and that the railroad received other privileges from them which could not be given by general shippers. It was brought out that there is a disposition on the part of the railroad to equalize its rates to all shippers as rapidly as it can do so without violating its contracts. Recently the contract with the Ewa plantation, that nearest to Honolulu, expired. The railroad forthwith made the same rate to that station for all shippers as is given the Ewa plantation.

The directors have had some misgivings as to whether these contract rates might not make them liable under the criminal provisions of the Elkins law. This uncertainty was one of the chief reasons why Attorney Ballou was dispatched to Washington. The commission settles that very satisfactorily to the railroad, its three members who heard Mr. Ballou holding that the railroad can charge more than one rate for a given service. It must, however, file and post the various tariffs charged, which, as already stated, has been done. The commission does not undertake to say that these tariffs will eventually stand. It simply acquiesces in the principle of the double tariffs. If any shipper should complain that the railroad's charge to it is unjust and unreasonable, the commission will make an examination as is provided by law and then decide whether the discrimination is unjust and unreasonable. Until such charges are made and proven the commission will assume that the discriminations are warranted. There is no danger of prosecutions under the Elkins law for these discriminations.

The commissioners likened the situation with respect to the Oahu company's contracts to the rates charged by numerous railroads on the mainland for shipments of coal. Railroad officials have long followed a practice of granting lower rates on coal that is to

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ECUADOR HAS A REVOLUTION ON HER HANDS

Philippine Constabulary Fight the Pulajanes--
Poland's University Deported--Education
Bill in the House of Lords.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

GUAYAQUIL, December 7.—A widespread conspiracy against the government of Ecuador has been discovered. Rebels invaded the province of Azuaya and were defeated.

A FIGHT WITH PULAJANES.

MANILA, December 7.—A fight has occurred in Leyte between the constabulary and the Pulajanes. Four soldiers and thirty Pulajanes were killed and many Pulajanes wounded and captured.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, December 7.—The educational bill has passed third reading in the House of Lords.

ENDING THE INCIDENT.

PARIS, December 7.—The Chamber of Deputies has ratified the Algeiras settlement of the Morocco difficulty.

POLES LOSE UNIVERSITY.

WARSAW, December 7.—Poland's only university has been ordered removed to Saratov, in Russia.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The House has defeated the pilotage bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Admiral Swinburne's squadron has sailed south for target practice.

PARIS, France, December 6.—Count Castellane addressed the deputies today. Many left as Castellane entered.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Schmitz and Ruef were arraigned today. The case was continued until Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has met with the object to secure an annual appropriation of \$50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The Senate has adopted resolutions calling for information in regard to the discharge without honor of the negro troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—The President's message has not changed the situation in San Francisco in regard to the segregation of the Japanese school children.

LYNN, Mass., December 6.—In the explosion of a boiler and a fire following in the Harney Shoe Factory here today, many persons were injured and damages amounted to \$450,000.

HAWAII COUNTY MAY SUE THE TERRITORY

(Wireless to the Advertiser.)

HILO, December 6.—The Supervisors have instructed the County Attorney to bring proceedings, if possible, against the Territory, to compel the expenditure of sums appropriated for roads in Hawaii but which the administration decided not to spend.

Mr. Moir, the defeated Republican candidate for supervisor, will not contest the election. He says he believes there has been no fraud and does not want to take advantage of a technicality.

JAPANESE BARON ON THE MESSAGE

A quiet little man on the America Maru, arriving here yesterday, was Baron Kikuhawa, a gentleman prominent in financial and business circles in Japan. The baron is here on his return from Europe where he went on private business. He is a graduate of Harvard of the class of '83 and is familiar with manners and customs of the mainland as well as of Europe. He was a guest of H. I. J. M. Consul, while here and was seen by a reporter for the Advertiser shortly after arriving from the steamer.

"The contents of the President's message were a pleasant, naturally so, of course, bit of news to me, and I had the opportunity to read it in the Advertiser as soon as I left the steamer," he said to this paper's representa-

tative. "We all know that President Roosevelt is a man of strong personality and one who means to be fair to the people who go to America to engage in business or to seek employment in any line. I cannot now recall any of the Presidents who have shown a better feeling for aliens and as a Japanese I appreciate the friendly feeling he has expressed for our people."

On the question of results in the event of the United States Congress amending or dissolving the treaty now in existence between the United States and Japan the baron said:

"I have no recollection of a treaty being dissolved during all the time the United States has been a government. The relations between the two governments have been, and are now, so cordial that I can not think of a dissolution of the treaty or of unpleasant relations. As we have no precedent to guide us it would be difficult for anyone to say what would follow such an action. However I do not believe in any such eventuality. The American Congress is composed of fair minded men and I have no fear as to their action. I am quite sure everything will

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